

National Republican.

A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Published daily (except Sundays) by

The Republican Printing and Publishing Company,

at the southeast corner of Pennsylvania avenue and

Thirteenth street.

TERMS: One copy one year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; single copies, 10 cents.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

Communications for publication should be directed to the editor, and only on one side of the paper.

When anonymous they will be neither read nor returned.

Rejected manuscripts will not be returned nor proceed.

Mr. D. Davidson is the Agent for the receipt of Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper, also for the Collection of Accounts.

Largest legitimate morning circulation in the District.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 29, 1879.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY WELLS has had his

attention called to the laws prohibiting de-

facing in the District. Since the ALEXANDER-

HUSTON case he has had no occasion for

this kind of remark until now.

THE BOURBONS still claim that the ex-

pected veto of the army bill cannot be sus-

tained on constitutional grounds. In other

words they uphold the right of Congress to

stare out the co-ordinate branches of the

Government.

THE SENATE Chamber is a perfect propa-

gating house now for Democratic nepotism.

Almost every Democratic Senator has one

or more relatives that must be provided for.

It is an unrelenting body, so to speak, so far

as the Democrats are concerned.

THE "PIONEER GRANT CLUB," organized in

New Orleans in 1868, is still in existence,

and is about to begin active operations for

the next campaign. The man who first

nominated GRANT does not belong to that

organization, exclusively. He is known in

well-informed circles to be no other than

the extensive and all-pervading carpet-bag-

ger, whose name is Legion.

AMONG the confirmations by the Senate

yesterday we notice the name of Mr. E. A.

SWAN, of Buffalo, N. Y., as Indian Agent

for the Siletz Agency, Oregon. Mr. SWAN's

appointment is fit to be made. He is a mer-

chant of fine business capacities and a citi-

zen of the strictest probity and of the high-

est respectability. His selection affords a

guarantee that the strictest justice will be

obtained in all the transactions of the agency

over which he presides.

It is expected that the veto will cause

a lull in the GRANT movement. It is the

habit of the American people to yearn for

something they have not, and when they

get it to be satisfied until something else

appears to be wanting. So it will be in

this case: If President HAYES satisfies their

yearning for a Stalwart defiance of Bourbon

encroachment in our affairs, the "necessity"

for GRANT will not appear to be so urgent

as it does now. But enough boom will

remain to awaken the echoes next year and

disturb the equanimity of the Opposition.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean thinks that BEE

HILL didn't know whether it was a thresh-

ing machine or a bolt of lightning that

struck him Thursday when he drew the fire

of the New York Senator, and for that mat-

ter he didn't care. He knew he was hit, and

that was enough. He was like the

famous scientist who lost all interest in his

subject—

A chunk of old red sandstone took him in the ab-

domen:

And he smiled a kind of sickly smile and curled

up on the floor.

And the subsequent proceedings interested him

no more.

IT is intimated to J. MILTON TURNER, ex-

Minister to Liberia, that he has recently

propounded the following conundrum to the

"Stalwarts" or somebody else:

I suppose there has been some bull-dozing at

the South, but the question is not about that

any more; the Democrats are in power there

now, so why should they wish to bull-doze?

If Mr. TURNER really propounded this

question to anybody it is surprising that he

ever found his way to Liberia and back un-

der the protection of the United States

power in the South now, so why should they

wish to bull-doze? For the very simple

reason that they attained power by bull-

dozing, and cannot retain it except by the

same agency.

It is now no longer a secret that if the

Democrats had simply and plainly pro-

vided in the army bill against "bayonets at

the polls" the President would have

signed it, or, more strictly speaking, he

would not have objected to it on the score

of its political riders as he now does. But

those riders go much farther than that sim-

ple prohibition; so far, in fact, as to prac-

tically destroy the power of the General Gov-

ernment to enforce laws which relate to

other than national election affairs. It is

this grasping and comprehensively revolu-

tionary addition to the bayonet prohibition

that has not only made the Cabinet but the

entire Republican party a unit in opposition

"a guardian," and "somebody should stand
"Lows on his head." The Philadelphia
Times, which is a party unit itself, with
Democratic proclivities, charges LOWE with
gathering up his "plantation manners" and
intimates that this is "tomfoolery on the
"part of Southern braggers." It adds also,
by way of a salvo for any wounds it may
have inflicted upon LOWE's feelings: "Gen-
eral LOWE seems to have the idea that he
"wasn't cut out for a fool-kicker."

If the Democrats expect that the coming
veto will be confined in its objections to the
army bill to the political riders they will
probably be mistaken. There are many
features of the bill which are germane to its
appropriate object and which are not polit-
ical in their character, which ought to, and
probably will, be included in the President's
objections. These features, it should be un-
derstood, provide in an indirect or round-
about way for a restoration by the whole-
sale of the deserters from the army to the
Confederacy for their former positions. This
restoration would not naturally take place
under a Republican administration; but the
bill provides for its immediate accomplish-
ment in the event of Democratic rule at the
Executive Mansion.

The Democratic organ, which is really the
prime cause of LOWE's present awkward
dilemma, and his most disagreeable attitude
toward the laws and public sentiment—
it having opened this matter through the
agency of an ill-advised and indiscreet in-
terview—now tenders its victim the follow-
ing wholesome piece of advice as to the fu-
ture:

The best thing for Colonel LOWE to do is not
to challenge General LOWE to fight a duel nor
post him as a coward, but go on and prove
what he has said about him to be true.

This is an exceedingly judicious sugges-
tion, which, if it had been made and ac-
cepted and acted on before several blating
epistles had been sent to Senator LOWE,
would have saved the belligerent Colonel
some trouble and more ridicule.

The Democrats admit and endorse the
correctness of the statement of the *Swallow*
Gazette, of this city, that the pending ex-
tra session of Congress costs the Government
\$1,200 a day. In other words, they concede
that at least \$40,000 of the people's money
have been wasted in the little more than a
month that Congress has been in session,
and that enough more will be wasted to
raise the figures in round numbers to \$100,
000. But the *Gazette*'s estimate is alto-
gether too low, and it does not include
many items of expense to the tax-payers
which are properly chargeable to this ac-
count. Among them are stationary, fuel,
and gas, which count up among the hun-
dreds and thousands of dollars. Let the
Gazette's mathematician make another and
a fairer effort.

DEATH-RED REPENTANCE.

It looks as if a political reformation was
trying to impress itself upon the Demo-
cratic party. The outgivings and signs that be-
gin to mark the conduct of the Democratic
press, and especially the organ now stationed
at the National Capital, would seem to pre-
pare a period of reform instead to re-
pentance for past errors. May it come, for
the country has great need of a reform in
principle, policy, and habit in that quarter.
It utters promises of good behavior in the
future and a cutting loose from the bloody
traditions and historic atrocities that have
marked its career for more than two decades.
If this repentance is of the kind that needeth
not to be repented of; if it is honest and in
the interest of sincere reform, then the
country will find occasion to be rejoiced at
even an attempt to cease to do evil and an
effort to do well. The Democratic party is
sick. It has perverted the integrity of the Gov-
ernment, and made war upon its credit; it has
done many things which it ought
"not to have done, and left un-
done many things which it
ought to have done," until there is no
health in it; and now, as it hears the mat-
ters of popular displeasure and sees the
avenging arm of public indignation being
raised to chastise it for its manifold sins,
it affects to repent and promises reform. We
fear, however, that RABELAIS depicted its
true condition when he wrote:

The devil was sick—the devil would be;
The devil was sick—the devil would be.

With the sanctimonious air of a true pen-
itent, however, it essays now to put forth
certain demands as the condition of future
good behavior. It demands "impartial, un-
prejudiced, and uninfatuated justice." If
it is honest in this demand, if it is not a
piece of irony, it puts itself strictly in line
with the popular wish, and so far is good
enough; but such a demand or practice is
something entirely new in that party. It
demands the abolition of the test oath. There
never should have been any necessity for
the test oath; but that necessity having
been created by the Democratic party, the
only remaining question is, Has the neces-
sity for such an oath passed away? The
public is yet a little uncertain on that
point. We admit that it does
not amount to much with the members of
that party who disregarded the solemn
oath they had taken in military and civil
life to support the Constitution of the United
States and then entered into a
bloody rebellion to overthrow it. Perjurers
under that oath need not be very particular
or conscientious about taking the test oath
when presented to them.

Again, it demands "free and untram-
meled elections, open and unobstructed at
the polls." To demand now what it has
not respected or observed in its political
conduct for nearly twenty years, as recorded
history shows conclusively, indicates a
repentance and reform as sudden and rad-
ical as that which fell to the lot of SAUL of
Tarsus—and may it prove as honest and
enduring; but who can trust such repent-
ance and reform. It demands economy in
expense, while it is prodigal in all expense
that attaches to itself in connection with the
Government. This demand is the pretext
that the Republicans in office shall practice
a starving parsimony in the conduct of pub-
lic affairs, while they shall be allowed to
play the part of the Profligate in wasting the
public heritage. Still, if honest in its de-
mand for economy and if it will demonstrate
its honesty in a little practice, it will find
itself in harmony with the Republican
party and the country.

It makes certain demands relating to the
form and equality of taxation which may
be just and salutary to the public benefit,

but its past history teaches that through
the apathy and disloyalty of the Demo-
cratic party the heavy burden of taxation
under which the people are groaning was
laid upon their shoulders. The country
was free from debt, with a surplus in the
Treasury, up to the time the Democrats put
JAMES BUCHANAN in the Presidential chair
and a Democratic rebellion ensued. Per-
haps the people may think that the hand
which administered the poison is the proper
one to apply the antidote; but we seriously
question such a conclusion in the
popular judgment. The most im-
pendent of all its demands, however,
is that which calls for "a cessation of inter-
section strife," coupled with the declara-
tion that "for fourteen years they (the
"Southern people) have been loyal to the
"Government, supporters of the laws, and
"true in every sense to the Union." With
such a perversion of history for fourteen
years sailing into the very soul of the Demo-
cratic party (if it has any), who can trust
its sincerity or honesty? The mind which
would make such a declaration must be
clothed either in ignorance or in mendacity,
for the page of recorded history which gives
the lie direct to such an assertion is too
broad to be introduced here and now for its
overthrow. It is safe to say that not a day
has passed in fourteen years in which there
has not been some crime committed against
the Constitution and laws of the United
States by the people of the South. The
thousands of murdered victims, white and
black, who have been sacrificed for political
opinion's sake, cry out from their graves
against the truth of the bold assertion that
the Southern people have been for four-
teen years past loyal to the
Government, supporters of the "laws
and true in every sense to the
"Union." The Ku-Klux give the lie to
such an assertion. The White-Leaguers,
the White-Liners, the Rifle Clubs, and the
Bull-Dozers, as they stand on the page of re-
corded history, pronounce that declaration
a wanton violation of the truth. The de-
claration of Southern men in Congress with-
in the last month confront it as a lie. The
Southern press are regarded as the index of
Southern sentiment, and they prove that
the assertion is not founded in fact. The
fleeing throngs of Southern citizens who
are deserting the places of their nativity
and parting from life-long homes to escape
oppressions that are heaped upon their lives
and their rights of citizenship, which are
guaranteed to them by the Constitution and
laws until they have become intolerable, are
all witnesses to the truth that the Southern
people, instead of being supporters of the
laws and the rights guaranteed by them, are
their constant violators. If the page of
history can be manfully put out of
countenance, then a fallacy may be made
to appear as the truth, and this new-born
zeal for the Constitution, the laws, the
rights of citizenship, and even life, may be
accepted as a sincere offering of conversion
and reform; but the public mind will hold
it on probation for a while yet before it
joys full confidence and respect. One thing
is patent—every demand that is now made
by the Democrats for reform has its neces-
sity under Democratic policy and action.
After doing all in their power to ruin the
country they now impudently demand that
its policy shall be shaped under their dic-
tum. That thing will not work.

ANOTHER ANNIVERSARY.

Two years ago this day, 300 of "the best
"citizens of Kemper County, Miss.," banded
together and brutally murdered three men
and two children—the latter a delicate boy
of thirteen years, and a young, brave, and
beautiful girl. The bodies of the principal
ill-fated victims of this bloody drama have
been removed to a peaceful spot in Penn-
sylvania; but their blood yet stains the soil
of Mississippi, and cries to Heaven for ven-
geance. For what were these murders com-
mitted? Judge CHISHOLM, who fell, and
against whom the fury of the assassin was
principally directed, said to his wife as he
lay groaning in suffering under his death
wounds: "My precious wife, I am about to
die, but when I am gone, I want you to
"tell my children that their father never
"did an act in his life for which they need
"to blush or feel ashamed. I am innocent
"of the charge these men have preferred
"against me, and I have been murdered be-
"cause I am a Republican, and would live
"a free man."

His noble and devoted daughter, with
her body riddled by assassin shot, vainly
clung to her father in an endeavor to shield
him from the dastardly work of his mur-
derers. She was not a carpet-bagger's off-
spring. Loyal Southern blood flowed in
her veins, and she could claim that ancestry
as far back as any of the assassins who took
her life. It was not in this instance the
carpet-bagger nor the Southerner that they
aimed to destroy, but the Republican. The
heroic CORNELIA exclaimed, "Mamma, they
"have shot me again!" as she clung to her
Republican father, and then received her
death wound.

And now we say to these "best people of
"Kemper," whose hands are red with the
gore of a weak, an innocent, an unoffend-
ing, and a brave, martyred girl, that blood
is the seed which will yet prove the harvest
of retribution to her murderers, and help to
work out the problem of liberty of opinion
for all the people.

WAR ANNIVERSARIES.

Fortunate Extracts from the Chronology of
the Rebellion.

1861.

APRIL 20.—Maryland refused to secede by a
vote of 53 to 13. Governor Harris, of Ten-
nessee, ordered the seizure of \$75,000 in bonds
and \$5,000 in coin belonging to the United States.
Three steamers seized by Governor Moore, of
Louisiana.

1862.

APRIL 29.—General Pope's forces visited
Monterey, Tenn., and brought off destroyed pri-
soners and a quantity of baggage, destroyed the
rebel camp, and returned to Pittsburg. The
gunboat Hall destroyed a rebel work on the
South Elkhorn River, South Carolina. A bat-
tle took place at Bridgeport, Ala., between Gen-
eral Mitchell's national forces and General
Kirk's Smith's Confederates. The latter were
defeated, with a loss of 72 killed and 359 taken
prisoners.

1863.

APRIL 29.—The Army of the Potomac com-
menced crossing the Rappahannock; the rebel
plans were defeated; the Union army moved
forward; twenty men were wounded in the
action. The left wing, 35,000 strong, crossed
four miles below Fredericksburg; engaged the
rebel twelve hours and drove them out of
their rifle pits and a distance of eight miles.
The Marine Brigade was fired upon by Major
White's Texas Rangers on the Tennessee; the

gunboats returned the fire, landed a force, and
dispersed them; eight rebels were killed and
several wounded, including Major White, mor-
tally. The privateer Florida captured and
burned the gunboat, of New York, loaded
with a cargo worth \$500,000, and the bark
Henrietta, of Baltimore. The Florida and
Alabama have destroyed besides these, within
a few days, thirty other vessels, and other
vessels. Grand Gulf bombarded—General
Sherman making, at the same time, a point at
Haines' Bluff.

1864.

APRIL 29.—The English schooner Marim
was captured by the national vessel Honey-
suckle. An expedition under command of
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Hooker, sent to
Creek from the Potomac flotilla, suc-
ceeded in destroying eleven boats and canoes,
a large quantity of grain, and a number of
logs which had been used as batteries by
the rebel soldiers. Considerable excitement
was caused in Richmond, Va., to-day by the
presence of the rebel government impressing
agents for the collection of horses for the use
of General Lee's army.

Senator Logan's Record.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

First—When reference is made absolutely
to "damnable treason," has been made to
the course pursued by Hon. John A. Logan
at the beginning of our late civil strife. It
seems amazing that anybody familiar with his
country's history for the past twenty years
should so stoutly himself as to attempt for a
moment to associate Mr. Logan with the "Lost
Cause."

His reputation of an old soldier, under
his signature, in Monday's *REPUBLICAN*,
was wholly unwarranted, because he might
well have appealed to history for vindication
of his course, instead of replying to anonymous
newspaper correspondents. I have never
spoken to Senator Logan, and am consequently
personally unknown to him; but, however dis-
crepant his military record, I would not
over his recent election by the Illinois Legisla-
ture to the United States Senate as a triumph
of Irish brains and pluck, and as a reward for
services rendered by him to the Union.

For several years he has been a steady
advocate of the Union, and has been a con-
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